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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1916.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
by The Washington Herald.
By John Kendrick Bangs.

SAFE AND WARM.
The snow lies heavy on the way,
And all seems cold, and drear, and gray;
Yet underneath, dear Mother Earth
Holds warmly for a later birth
The buds and blossoms that will smile
Upon us in a little while
From tree and bush, in garlands dressed,
And sweeter for their winter's rest.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Yes; it would.

And enough pay for government
employees to live on?

Herr Wilhelm von Bryan has
added his voice to Kaiser Wilhelm's
prayer for peace. Still Downing
street isn't convinced.

Wouldn't it be nice if Santa Claus
gave Washington a new municipal
Hospital? Also enough policemen
to keep the highwaymen moving?

It certainly is fitting that a woman
should be among the members of the
inaugural committee on the occasion
of the induction into office of the
first woman member of Congress.

This is the week when Young
America evinces an amazing interest
in the top shelf of the closet and
other places in which he has no in-
terest after December 25.

The French as a people have been
noted through the ages for their elo-
quence, but never before did they
approach the directness and force
that was attained at Verdun in their
retort to the German peace proposal.

The newspapers carried lengthy
articles yesterday on the reorganiza-
tion of the Bull Moose party with-
out Roosevelt. We can readily see
the possibility of the Moose end of
it without the Colonel, but how about
the other?

Chicago's police insist that auto
owners must help them circumvent
car thieves by locking their machines.
The police next may ask that the
owners of horses circumvent horse
thieves by converting the horse into
shoe leather.

Illinois advocates of good roads
want an improvement fund of \$50,-
000,000, arguing that 4,000 miles of
first-class highway would aid social
economy. Anybody can practice econ-
omy with \$50,000,000, comparatively
speaking.

Frivolity perhaps should not be
commended, but this headline in the
Milwaukee Free Press may be en-
lightening as to the Milwaukee point
of view: "Can't Have Peace in Eu-
rope Yet; 'Gussie' Gardner's Not
Ready." Accent on the yet, of
course.

Miss Jeanette Rankin may hold the
front and center of the stage with
the opening of the Sixty-fifth Con-
gress, but until March 4, at least, she
must yield the spotlight in Washing-
ton to Mrs. John H. Boggs, the first
woman to be appointed on an inau-
gural committee.

Thank heaven that in this time of
flying progress some one favors
"the back-to-the-soil movement." Out
in Casnovia, Mich., a woman recently
jilted an aviator to become the bride
of a farmer and this, too, after giv-
ing her promise to the birdman while
on a trip in the clouds.

It's too bad that the war had to
put a blemish on the esteem in which
the American people held Prof. Hugo
Muensterberg. Until his patriotic
prejudice caused him to grow illigal
he was regarded as a profound
scholar and a credit to Harvard Uni-
versity, but criticism of his war news
has dimmed the luster of his fame.

FAVORITE FIELDS FOR REFORM.

Some people think the way to win
is at the bottom to begin,
So cheerfully they wage right in
And would reform the underworld.

Some folks are always up in air
Nor touch the old earth anywhere,
They make it their especial care
To quick reform the thunderworld.

Some think this unknown universe
Is going straight from bad to worse,
And so to lift it from the curse
Would fain reform the wonderworld.

But everybody every day
Believes it would be merely play
If they could only have their way
And quite reform the blunderworld.
—McLanburgh Wilson, in New York
Sun.

Another Herald Victory.

The test vote in the House of Rep-
resentatives yesterday was a convinc-
ing endorsement of the contention of
The Washington Herald that the
necessity for granting relief from the
high cost of living to government
employees in the form of higher salar-
ies is imperative.

In voting overwhelmingly for the
special rule that will leave the ques-
tion of higher salaries open to free
and unlimited debate and give each
member the opportunity to offer the
amendment which in his judgment
best fits the situation, the House has
echoed the sentiment which has been
clearly reflected in the committee
hearings up to this time.

When the Committee on Post-
offices and Post Roads wrote into
the postoffice appropriation bill sub-
stantial increases for postal clerks
and letter carriers, it was the first
material endorsement of The Her-
ald's contention that the time had
arrived for salary revision upward on
the government pay roll.

The action of the Committee on
Appropriations in urging 5 and 10 per
cent increases for all employees in-
cluded in the legislative, executive,
and judicial bill was a second indica-
tion that the members of Congress
considered The Herald's demands
predicated upon justice. The differ-
ence was only in the measure of re-
lief that should be granted.

The fact that the framers of the
other great supply bills of the gov-
ernment were almost unanimous in
their belief that some standard sched-
ule of graded increase should be in-
cluded in the salary lists is further
ground for the argument that senti-
ment everywhere favors additional
compensation.

As the legislative situation stands
at present, the amount of salary in-
creases to be granted will be fixed by
the entire House. Representative
Fitzgerald had an unhappy task in
electing to oppose such considera-
tion, and as chairman of the House
Committee on Appropriations he
fought stubbornly to sustain the re-
port of his committee. With the
opportunity for full debate, there is
no reason to feel that the House will
do other than grant what it deems
fair and adequate in the matter of
salary increases. And what it does
will be supported by the people of
the country, for the feeling is not
local that salary schedules fixed years
ago are not sufficient to meet current
prices.

Cumulative Patriotism.

Probably the most remarkable fea-
ture attendant upon Germany's re-
cent offer of peace is the apparent
almost unanimous feeling among the
allies against accepting terms at this
stage of the war. It would seem that
after months and months in the
trenches, with constant pictures of
the horrors of war before them, the
people would welcome with open
arms most any sort of proposal
which promised ultimate peace.

Such, it seems, is not the case,
however. In England, France, and
Russia the news of the Teutons' offer
has met with resentment on all
sides. In the shadow of Verdun the
French received the news of the ten-
tative proposition by gaining what is
probably the greatest victory they
have yet attained in that sector.
Their smashing onslaught into the
German lines was marked with a
spirit which seemed inflamed from
their indignation at the proposal and
its estimated terms.

England, which earlier in the war
found recruiting such a problem,
seems to have imbued herself with
a patriotism which is cumulative in
its operation rather than that hectic
rush of country love which follows
the playing of martial strains and
"Tipperary" refrains. The pacifist
is out of place in the present order
of things and khaki dominates the gal-
leries at each session of the house
of commons which promises to bring
discussion of the German proposal.

The present war has brought about
many shades in the character of men,
and patriotism generally accepted to
be the spontaneous surge to colors
has gained another meaning—it
seems to be a steady growth of coun-
try love which has been gaining im-
petus over a period of two years de-
spite the knowledge of war and its
horrors.

The answer to the report that Russia
has considered the proposal of a separate
peace is the announcement from London
that for a year the allies of Russia have
conceded its right to the possession of
Constantinople. To gain this city, the
Muscovites have fought a series of wars,
engaged in hundreds of diplomatic bat-
tles. To give up now would be to give
up a dream centuries long, to postpone
indefinitely a desire the opportunity for
realizing which has never been nearer—
Toledo Blade.

Among the eminent British premiers
and leading statesmen of our time must
be included Herbert H. Asquith, who re-
linquished his commission on Tuesday
from patriotic motives. As on more
than one occasion in the past when there
were differences in government councils
and a crisis arose, he could have re-
mained in office by proposing a com-
promise, so great is his personal influ-
ence among his colleagues, so strong is
the faith of the country in his ability, honesty
and purpose and self-control. Mr. Asquith
tendered his resignation not because his
power had been shaken and he must
yield to the inevitable, but because he
would not engage in a controversy that
threatened disaster to the country if
differences were not soon composed. It is
inconceivable that a British government
could conduct the war without the judg-
ment of Herbert Asquith at the council
table, and public opinion will no doubt
demand that he be retained in the gov-
ernment even if he does not lead—New
York Sun.

Seen and Heard

By GEORGE MINER.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Lonely
Club has just been founded and its
operations should bring out some in-
teresting developments. The reason
for this club is the basic one that
crowded Broadway is the most lone-
some place in the world.

The founder of the club is a certain
Mr. Wunder. He is well named when
you stop to think of the job he has
undertaken, which is no less than the
supplying of unattended young women
with male escorts and lonesome
young men with female companions
at so much per hour and all done in
a way to which Mrs. Grundy could
take no exception. If he can get away
with that he is a wonder.

I don't suppose it has occurred to
the founder of the Lonely Club that
his scheme is open to very serious
implications, for Mr. Wunder, you
see, is a highly respectable gentle-
man. He is a religious worker and
the secretary of the West Side Young
Men's Christian Association.

His idea is that there are lots of
young people of both sexes in this
city who have no nice young acquaint-
ances and who are lonesome and that
it is too bad. Thousands of nice
young men, he believes, would like
to take nice young girls to the the-
ater, but don't know any to ask. The
club is to remedy that. All the young
man has to do is to go to the tele-
phone and tell Mr. Wunder all about
it. He will supply a nice young girl.
The young man must not only pay
for her ticket, but also a certain sum
an hour for all the time she is with
him.

The young man need not worry for
fear that she will suddenly light a
cigarette or ask for a cocktail or de-
mand to be whirled around in a tur-
key trot, because she will be certified
to by the Young Men's Christian As-
sociation, just as grocers certify to
the desirability and untaintedness of
high-priced eggs. It is not stated
whether the girl gets the fee or
whether it goes to the Young Men's
Christian Association, leaving the
nice young girl to be contented with
the fact that she has been taken to
an entertainment.

Suppose also that a lonely young
woman is away from home and
mother for the first time in this big
and wicked city and just aches to be
taken to a dansant, but knows no
young men.

Just call up Wunder and tell him
about it. He will send her around a
perfectly good young man for an
escort, to whom she must pay so
much an hour for being guided
through the dance.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Wunder
can pick the sheep from the goats.

Bishop Burch, of the Episcopal
Church, has come out in favor of let-
ting the moving picture houses re-
main open on Sundays, provided the
films presented are censored. I can't
get that reasoning. Is a reel that is
offensive or corrupting when shown
on Sunday inoffensive and pure when
given on a week day? I always had
an idea that evil was evil regardless
of time or place and that it was no
worse to do wrong on Sunday than
on Monday.

"Bill" Sill was in a vaudeville the-
ater the other night while a friend of
his was exhibiting a trained ape on
the stage. The friend spied him in
the audience and thought it a good
chance for a little personal touch to
his talk, so he said:

"I see that Mr. William Sill, who
has selected so many stage attrac-
tions, is present. I would like to ask
him if he does not consider Pete here
one of the best actors he has ever
seen?"

"I'll be glad to answer," replied
Bill, "if you'll tell me which of you is
Pete?"

England, like Russia, is shifting driv-
ers; and for the same reason. The peo-
ple who are hauling the vehicle are
dissatisfied with the driving. The British
cabinet shift has two designs: To con-
centrate the control of the war in fewer
hands, and to avoid a general election.
These cabinet upsets in England and
Russia are the natural back-kick of se-
crecy. The governments distrust the
people, and the people distrust their gov-
ernments. When this distrust and dis-
content begins to grow vocal there is a
shift in the cabinet in order to give the
appearance of having done something
without incurring the day of judgment
involved in consulting public opinion by
vote.—Boston Globe.

The framers of the Constitution of the
United States seem to have made a mis-
take when they neglected to put into
that instrument a provision that would
have rendered it more difficult for those
in authority from time to time to make
changes in the coinage of the country.
Under its denomination or design, the
of the changes made in the past have
been for the worse rather than for the
better. Neither the 1-cent piece, the
5-cent piece, nor the 10-cent piece has
been improved by recent alterations. Nor
is the public convenience certain to be ad-
vanced now, should the recommendation
of a 21-5-cent piece be approved.—
Christian Science Monitor.

Representative Fitzgerald laments the
President's failure to mention the high
cost of living in his personally delivered
message to Congress. Senator Martine,
of New Jersey, is not content with la-
menting. As was told in a special de-
spatch from Washington printed in yes-
terday's Herald, Senator Martine is the
proud author of a resolution requesting
the President to send "without delay" a
special message to Congress urging the
enactment of a law providing for an em-
bargo on foodstuffs. The importance of
these acts lies in their exposure of the
peculiarities of the latter day Congress-
man. It is the view of these dis-
tinguished Democrats that Congress has
had taken from it, or has abandoned, its
constitutional power to initiate legisla-
tion. If this is the case, is not Congress
a superfluous?—New York Herald.

Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

Additional appropriations of more than
\$10,000,000 to supply machine guns for the
regular army and the militia during the
next fiscal year have been sent to Con-
gress by the Secretary of War. The esti-
mated call for \$3,250,000 for machine guns
for the regular army and a reserve supply,
and \$4,500,000 for machine guns for the
National Guard. The appropriations
furnish machine guns for individual
units as required by the national
defense act.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will ap-
prove the recommendation that the \$1,500,-
000 experimental laboratory for the naval
establishment be located at Annapolis,
Md., it was learned yesterday.

Hearings on universal military training
will begin tomorrow before a subcom-
mittee of the Senate Military Affairs
Committee. The subcommittee consists
of Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon;
Thomas, of Colorado, and Brady, of
Idaho.

The American Union Against Militarism
has given notice it will send represen-
tatives to appear before the committee.
Numerous preparedness advocates also
will be heard. After the hearings the
subcommittee will draft a universal mili-
tary training bill to lay before the main
committee.

Army officers are interested in the re-
cent testimony of Brig. Gen. Henry P.
McCain, adjutant general of the army,
before the House Committee on Military
Affairs, to the effect that during the
four months ended October 31 last there
was a net increase of 2,000 enlisted men
in the regular army. At this
rate, Gen. McCain said, the enlisted
strength of the army will be only 4,000
below the authorized strength at the
end of the present fiscal year.

On October 31 last the enlisted strength
of the army was 112,000, exclusive of
Philippine Scouts. The authorized
strength of the army on that date was
128,000, but the actual shortage was in
reality about 19,000 rather than the 26,000
indicated. Gen. McCain made it plain
that the shortage of recruits has been
greatly complicated by high wages
paid for civilian work, especially in
munitions factories. Nevertheless, he
said, there was every probability that
the army would enlist the full quota of
troops authorized under the law.

Gen. McCain said there are at present
about 91,000 National Guardsmen on the
Mexican border as against 145,000 last
July.

The paramount need of the Marine
Corps, according to the annual report
of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant
of this branch of the military service, is
the establishment on each coast of a
large Marine Corps post where expedi-
tions may be trained.

"No provision was made by Congress
at the last session," says the report, "to
provide barracks in which to house the
additional men or to provide maneuver
fields on which to train them. The pro-
posed development of these yards will
require all available space therein for
the industrial establishments, leaving no
room for the enlargement of Marine
Corps plans, except at Philadelphia,
which has been made the permanent sta-
tion of the advance base fixed defense
force, and at Mare Island, where the
Marine Corps west coast recruit training
station is located.

"Preparation for war demands that
training in peace should approximate as
closely as possible to war conditions and
that a military force should be so or-
ganized and equipped as to be constantly
in immediate readiness for war service.
Furthermore, it is essential in the in-
terests of war efficiency that officers
should be given the opportunity to com-
mand in time of peace the organizations
which they would be required to com-
mand in time of war. A brigadier gen-
eral or a colonel, for instance, can not
command a brigade or a regiment effi-
ciently in time of war unless he has
commanded the unit mentioned in time
of peace."

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. James F. Jeffords, resigned.
First Lieut. Joe L. Baker, resigned.
Second Lieut. Robert Velt. Biddle, resigned.
First Lieut. John L. Miles, resigned.
First Lieut. George H. Bartholomew, resigned.
First Lieut. Lester W. Doble, Jr., resigned.
Maj. Daniel W. Rogers, resigned.
Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, leave nine days.
First Lieut. Ernest E. Saxton, resigned.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
Commander C. F. Preston, to command Coast
Torpedo Force, Pacific Fleet and Milwaukee.
Lieut. C. Belmont, Jr., to Navy Department.
Lieut. (junior grade) R. R. Thompson, to Pulson,
January 2.
Lieut. (junior grade) G. B. Stockland, to Naval
Academy Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. (junior grade) J. S. Hulings, to treatment,
Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Ensign H. O. Torry, to Marine Corps, Quantico,
Ensign G. L. Green, to Pulson, January 2, 1917.
Ensign J. D. Edwards, to Montana.
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Short, to home
and wait orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. O. Downey, to
Oregon.
Assistant Surgeon J. H. Durrett, to Naval Re-
cruiting Station, New Orleans, La., January 2, 1917.
Assistant Surgeon E. C. Carr, M. D., to Naval
Recruiting Station, Nashville, Tenn.
Chaplain L. N. Taylor, to Pittsburgh, January 15,
1917.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Buffalo, sailed from La. for Mastilan, Decem-
ber 14; Dolphin, arrived at Washington, December
15; Hancock, sailed from Port De Paix for Guan-
tanamo, December 15; Mayflower, arrived at Wash-
ington, December 15; Pennsylvania, arrived at
Guaymas, December 15; Pennsylvania, arrived at
New York, December 14; Solace, arrived at Tomp-
kinsville, December 13.

Today's Events

Lecture, "Second Book of Acts Translated From
the Sanskrit," Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh, Port-
land Hotel, 8 p. m.
Address, "The Coming of the Kingdom," Prof.
Stanwood Cobb, before Rabai Assembly of Wash-
ington, Studio Hall, 1219 Connecticut avenue north-
west, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Charles Bradlaugh, the Great English
Freedthinker," George A. Warren, before meeting of
Washington Secular League, Pythian Temple, 3
p. m.
Memorial services for Mrs. Clara Powell, Col-
lege of the Unitarian Church, Fourteenth and L
streets northwest, 4 to 5 p. m.
Dedication of the Susan B. Anthony room, in
headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage
Association, 1608 Rhode Island avenue
northwest, 1230 p. m.
Address, "Mountain Whiten," Miss Ida Hartford,
at supper services, Y. W. C. A., 430 p. m.
Christian Science lecture, Virgil O. Strickler, N.
S. of New York, Poly Theater, 3 p. m.
Lecture, "Why Do Nations War?" J. F. Ruther-
ford, New National Theater, 3 p. m.
Exhibition, W. A. Clark prize paintings, Cor-
coran Art Gallery, 10 to 12 o'clock.
Concert, Ahavas Zion Society, 1305 Sixth street
northwest, 8 p. m.
Wanderlusters' hike, starts at Riverside at 2
p. m.
Concert, Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley
Hall, 8:30 p. m.
AMUSEMENTS.
National-Burton Holmes, 8:30 p. m.
R. F. Keith-Vandellie, 3 and 8:15 p. m.
Follies-Step Lively, 8:15 p. m.
Gayety-Burlesque, 3 and 8:15 p. m.
Lyceum-Burlesque, 3 and 8:15 p. m.
Loew's Columbia-Photoplays, 3 to 10:30 p. m.
Garden-Photoplays, 3 to 10:30 p. m.
Strand-Photoplays, 3 to 10:30 p. m.

COMMISSIONER WILL SPEAK.

Commissioner Oliver P. Newman will
speak before the League of American
Penwomen at the Raleigh Hotel Wednes-
day night.

Aged Woman Dies Suddenly.

Admonia Drew, 60 years old, died sud-
denly at her home, 718 Tenth street north-
west, yesterday.

THE OPEN FORUM.

LUCK AND HEREDITY.

"Wilkes" Comments on Editorial
About Francis Joseph.

Editor of The Washington Herald:
Your editorial in a recent issue—Emperor
Francis Joseph and the Luck Myth—is
fairly full of interest, being as valuable
to human races as a well-delivered
sermon. I hope it may draw the at-
tention and replies from scientific men
and clergymen of all denominations.

The writer's impression is as follows:
There are no such conditions as good
and bad luck, unless you consider a child
born deformed or one perfect. The
children born deformed mentally or
physically are the victims mostly of
hereditary influences.

Some good and bad effects are in-
herited, as the Bible states, from the
third and fourth generation.

I have had persons state that bad and
good results in children are the direct
consequences decreed by the Creator. I would
not believe it or ever shall.

The same care and selection should
be made in child birth as in the animal
kingdom, in a proper selection of the
male and female.

Think of a couple under twenty-five
physically and mentally hot in proper
condition producing an offspring. Would
you consider it good or bad luck? All
nonsense! It is strictly in violation of
the law of God.

Washington, December 12.

WILKES.

RAPS PROHIBITION MOVE.

Correspondent Points Out Evils of
Law Made Prohibition.

Editor The Washington Herald—A re-
cent newspaper article says: "On Moral
Questions Mr. Bryan is always sound."

True, and I have drawn more sound
from Bryan supporters. But the main
position is impregnable. There are still
some people who believe in the Bible,
notwithstanding these political per-
verters. Ministers of the Gospel will
bear out my statement that "temper-
ance is the established Christian moral
law."

The great mass of the people are
living in temperance according to Divine
law. When the conscience of the nation
is aroused it will seem that the political
Prohibitionists are leading us away from
the true and safe path, and fostering
on us a law which is immoral and
revolting to our sense of right and
justice; with the result that, in the
name of a false morality, we are daily
inflicting savage penalties on those who

WANT TO REFORM IT TO YOUR SATISFACTION. IF YOU HAVE RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA, acute or chronic, no matter what your FREEBORN, write today for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't get a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE.

JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 30, Brooklyn, Mass.

"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"

WANT TO REFORM IT TO YOUR SATISFACTION. IF YOU HAVE RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA, acute or chronic, no matter what your FREEBORN, write today for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't get a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE.

JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 30, Brooklyn, Mass.

protest against a spurious and unjust oppression.

The state becomes the real criminal by creating a false measure of criminality and then proceeding to commit real crimes as punishment of fictitious ones.

One ugly feature of prohibition is that it becomes an inquisition, establishing a system of espionage and prying into the homes and private affairs, beyond the expressed object. In the name of moral reform political friends are absolved, political enemies persecuted, petty faults enlarged, gross sins and crimes concealed to suit political color.

H. D. PARKER.

crimes concealed to suit political color.

H. D. PARKER.

REGULATE AUTO TRUCK SPEED.

Editor, The Washington Herald: Don't you think it about time that automobiles of every description and auto trucks were made to conform with the law which gives them the privilege of driving at the rate of twelve miles an hour? As I see them they travel at the rate of twenty-five miles or more. Lovers are easily gored.

A PEDESTRIAN.

—SMALL'S—
—FLOWERS for—
—CHRISTMAS

We guarantee prompt delivery in
New York City and elsewhere, as we
have a large supply in both New York
and Washington.

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4:30 to 8 P. M.

50 CENTS.

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75c

Order Department Ready for Xmas Shoppers

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

Homemade	40c
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